REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRADE

OF THE

CITY OF OTTAWA,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1869.

OTTAWA:

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The Council of the BOARD OF TRADE of the City of Ottawa, respectfully submit the following report of the proceedings of the Board of Trade for the year 1869.

It having become necessary to effect a re-organisation of the Board of Trade, owing to the original members being removed by death or other causes, the annual election for Officers had to be postponed till Monday 1st March, on which occasion, at a very full attendance, the following Officers were elected by ballot:—

ALEX. WORKMAN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.
C. R. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT.
JAS. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ., TREASURER.

The Council elected were as follows:—

C. T. Bate, Thos. Patterson, G. H. Perry, Thos. Hunton, M. K. Dickinson, H. J. Friel, S. Howell, J. G. Robinson, Robt. Mc.Greevy, Jas. Hope, J. F. Caldwell, and W. Pennock.

Arbitrators:—P. A. Egleson, J. P. Featherstone, G. W. Russell, G. E. Desbarats, T. Birkett, J. M. Currier, D. Whelan, Hon. J. Skead, H. F. Bronson, A. Mutchmore, A. C. Kelty, and Thos. Mc.Kay.

The Yearly Report of the Board of Trade was read, and on motion of James Cunningham, Esq, seconded by John Heney, Esq., it was adopted and referred to the Council with orders to have it printed and distributed.

The Officers of the Board and Council having been sworn into office, the General Meeting adjourned.

Immediately after the General Meeting terminated, a Meeting of the members of Council then present was held, the President in the Chair.

It was resolved that G. H. Perry, Esq., be Secretary for this year, at a salary of $100. Committees were appointed for various purposes and the Council adjourned to 15th March.

On the 15th of March a meeting of the Council was held, the Report of the various Committees received and adopted. It was resolved that a meeting of the Council be held on 29th instant, and Quarterly Meeting of the Board on 5th April, and that the expenses incurred for advertising for inspection of hides and leather is chargeable to the trade benefited, that the Secretary *pro tem.* be directed to write to the Chairman of the Board of Examiners J. Rochester, Junr. Esq., including a bill of $24.39 incurred for that purpose.

It was resolved that the subject of Immigation—the North West Territory and the Assessment law be brought forward at next meeting.

At a meeting of the Council held on 29th March, after the usual routine business the subject of Immigration was taken up and a paper on that subject prepared by the Secretary having been read, it was resolved to lay it, and a Memorial on the Reciprocity question before the Board of Trade. It was also resolved that G. H. Perry, C. R. Cunningham, T. Patterson, J, F. Caldwell, Jas. Hope, Jas. Cunningham, and W. Pennock be a committee to take into consideration the Assessment law of last session, and Report to this Council as to the course they would recommend to be adopted for its amendment. E. McGillivray's name was subsequently added to this committee by the Board of Trade.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Trade was held on 5th April, at which after the routine proceedings and the election of New Members, it was moved by C. R. Cunningham, Esq., Vice-President; and seconded by W. Pennock, and resolved:—That the Report of the Council on the subject of Immigration and the North West Territory be referred to the Council to be published.

Moved by E. McGillivray, seconded by H. N. Bates, and resolved:—That the Memorial on the Reciprocity question be approved except the two last paragraphs, and that the whole be referred back to the Council for reconsideration. Moved by E. McGillivray, seconded by S. Howell, and Resolved that a Memorial to the House of Commons, the Senate and the Executive, be prepared urging the necessity of opening the Navigation of the Ottawa, and connecting it with Lake Huron by way of the Matawan and French Rivers, and that Alex Workman, S. Howell, T. Patterson, C. R. Cunningham, G. H. Perry, and the mover be a Committee to prepare the same. No steps were taken in this matter owing to the fact that the Ottawa Representatives in Parliament did not bring the question forward till the close of the Session, and only then by way of a report on the proceedings of a Committee; a course which precluded any possibility of good being done by such Memorials, as the one proposed. An attempt to enlist the support of the Boards of Trade, and principal Municipalities was made by a circular from the Council, but the movement met with no responsive reply except in one or two cases, and as it was evident a general support could not be obtained, it was decided not to present the Memorial.

On the 8th of April the Assessment Committee met, with G. H. Perry as Chairman, and after careful investigation, resolved to report in favour of the repeal of the exemption clauses, raising the amount of exemption on income in clause 21 to $600, inclusive, and to ask for repeal of clauses 4, 9, 11, 22 and 25 of said exemption.

A meeting of Council was held on 17th April, at which it was resolved to have the papers prepared by the Secretary, under the title of "Report of the Council of the Board of Trade of Ottawa on the North-west Territory," published. A communication from the Water Committee of the City Council, referring to certain measures taken by them on the Ottawa Navigation and Canada Central Railway question, and urging on the Council corresponding action, was read. It was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Water Committee for their very effective action on those matters, and that the Council take up their suggestion at its next meeting.

An address to Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., and Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B., was read and adopted, and the Secretary directed to write to both gentlemen, asking when they could receive the Council to present the address.

Resolved that the yearly report, now printed for 1866, '67, '68, be sent to each member of the Board of Trade, and copies to each of the Boards of Trade in the Dominion.

Resolved that the question of duties on books, book-binders, materials, the copyright law, and newspaper postage be taken up at next meeting.

The Council next met on 21st April at noon, and presented the following address to the Hon. Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence; and the Hon. William Macdougall, C.B., Minister of Public Works:

Gentlemen,—The Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, offer their sincere congratulations on your arrival from the arduous and successful mission, undertaken in the interests of the British Empire, especially of its North American possessions. In whatever light the acquisition of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory may be viewed, no question can arise as to its value, politically and commercially, both to the Mother Country and her Colonial Empire on this continent, and as you have overcome, by unwearied perseverance and enlightened statesmanship, the great and almost unsurpassable difficulties surrounding the negotiation for the transfer to Canada of the valuable tract between the shores of Lake Superior and the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; the Council of the Board of Trade trust the same progressive policy will be manifested in such measures as will lead to the immediate development of the inexhaustible resources in the agricultural and mineral wealth of that country. On behalf of and representing the mercantile community of the Capital, we thank you for the service

rendered the commercial interests of the Empire, and with full confidence in your patriotism and statesmanship, hope that you may long fill the exalted position you now hold, and that the honours well earned and graciously conferred may be but the prelude of greater to follow.

We are, gentlemen, with profound respect, your obedient servants. On behalf of the Council.

(Signed) ALEX. WORKMAN, *President.*

A meeting of Council on 27th April was held, to take into consideration the suggestion of the Water Works committee. It was resolved that a circular be forwarded to the various Boards of Trade of the Dominion, and to the principal Municipal Councils, asking them to name a joint delegation to take into consideration measures necessary to support the action of their representatives in the House of Commons, relative to the Ottawa navigation.

At a meeting of Council on 3rd May, the report of Committee on Assessment Law was read and approved, as also on the Insolvent Law and Duty on Books. It was resolved that a petition to the Legislature with reference to these subjects be prepared, and that a memorial to the Governor General to abate the Silver nuisance be forwarded.

The memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, respectfully sheweth :

That the large quantity of American silver coin in circulation in Canada is productive of great loss, owing to the difference between its real and the fictitious value at which it is allowed to pass current.

That efforts have been made by individuals to correct this evil without success, and your memorialists are aware that Government alone can provide a remedy ; and in order thereto it will be necessary to purchase all foreign silver or other coin current in the Dominion, at a fixed rate, and either export the same, recoin it as Canadian currency, by this means destroying its fictitious value, or issue Dominion notes as a representative of the actual value of the specie so bought in ; and, if necessary, prohibit by Legislative enactment its employment as a currency, the present prohibitive duty being liable to evasion by smuggling, its provisions might be extended to the levying of 15 per cent on all foreign coinage put in circulation in Canada after a stated period, and this should be repeated as often as said coinage was circulated.

Your memorialists are persuaded that some such stringent provisions are necessary to cure an evil of daily increasing magnitude, and as in duty bound they will ever pray.

Office of the Board of Trade,)
Ottawa, May 6th, 1869.)

The memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa respectfully sheweth :

That your memorialists believe the present import duties on bookbinders' material, operates injuriously by preventing the printing and publishing of books in Canada, as well as the creation of manufactories for the production of the materials required by printers and bookbinders ; that it encourages the invasion of copyrights by piratical reprints ; and that the tendency generally is to introduce a class of lit rature into this country subversive of good morals and due respect to law and order.

Your memorialists therefore pray that such measures may be taken by equalizing the duties on books, printers' and bookbinder's material, as may (with a due regard to the financial arrangements of the Dominion) obviate the difficulties in the way of home production, and eradicate the evils complained of, and that the rights of British and foreign copyright holders may be preserved and respected.

And also, that the privileges of transmitting books and newspapers through the post office at the same rate, which should be *one half cent* per ounce be accorded ; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Office of the Board of Trade,)
Ottawa, 5th May, 1869.)

The Citizens of Ottawa having suffered a severe loss by the death of their active and energetic Mayor, on the 16th of May, a meeting of Council was held on the 18th to take

into consideration measures for attending the funeral of the late member of this Council, H. J. Friel, Esq., it was resolved:—That the Council of the Board of Trade have learned with extreme regret, the sudden death of their late Colleague H. J. Friel, Esq., Mayor of this City, that they tender to Mrs. Friel and family their heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction, and mourn the public loss sustained by their bereavement, and in order to mark their sense of the worth of the deceased and the great services he has rendered this city, this Council will proceed to his late residence on Wednesday, for the purpose of attending the funeral.

At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade on 7th June, communications were received from the Board of Trade of Quebec, concurring in any measures necessary to be taken for the opening of the Ottawa Navigation. Similiar communications were read from Hamilton and London, one from Montreal on the Insolvency Act, and one from Toronto inviting co-operation in the effort to create an Ontario Chamber of Commerce. It was resolved:—That in reply to the circulars of the Montreal Board of Trade the Council are of opinion that it is not expedient to take any action at present, and that the secretary do write in answer to the Toronto Board of Trade stating that no organization short of a Board of Trade for the Dominion would be of value, and that it should have its seat at the Capital.

The correspondence on this subject has been as follows—circular—to the Secretary, Board of Trade, Ottawa:—

Toronto, May 29th, 1869.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, held on the 20th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. J. Turner, seconded by Mr. Wm. Thompson:

"That this Board, recognizing the increasing magnitude of the mercantile interests of the Dominion of Canada, the frequency with which subjects bearing upon these interests are discussed in the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, the desirability of promoting a friendly interchange of thought between the merchants of the different Provinces, and especially the importance of bringing the united commercial opinion of Ontario to bear upon the Legislature on all questions affecting the material welfare of the Province and the country, deems the present an appropriate time for inaugurating an Ontario Chamber of Commerce, the said Chamber to be composed of representatives of the various Provincial Boards of Trade and other interests, to be elected in accordance with the specified regulations, so framed as to secure as far as possible a full representation of commercial and manufacturing communities.

"That among other objects within the scope of the Chamber, would be the collection and publication of commercial and other statistics, correspondence with home and foreign Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, presenting petitions to Parliament and the Executive.

"That in order to consider further the feasibility of this proposition, to decide, after a correspondence with similar associations upon the main features of the plan, and generally to advise the Board as to the best way of accomplishing the objects above specified, the following be a Committee with instructions to report to the Board at their earliest convenience, viz: E. A. McMaster, J. Gordon, R. Spratt, W. Gooderham, jr., H. S. Howland, E. T. Broomfield and N. Barnhart with the mover and seconder."

In calling your attention to the above resolution, the Committee beg respectfully to submit the following considerations:

The present is an eventful time for Canada. Whether our commercial community recognise the fact or not, the country is passing through a very important crisis. Our political representatives are laying down the foundations of a future empire, and in this work commerce ought to exercise an influence second to no separate interest. Ontario has many commercial interests in common, but our various Boards of Trade and manufacturing centres have little or no cohesion. We ought to meet each other oftener, to have the benefit of each others' counsel, and to be able to speak with force and emphasis whenever it becomes necessary for us to address the Legislature.

The paramount importance of securing a wise and salutary bankruptcy law, must, of late, have deeply impressed every merchant; questions relating to import duties, to banking and currency, to the growth and development of special trade and manufacturing in-

terests, with the requisite amount and character of protection, if any, which it is desirable for the general good to accord to them, to the use and abuse of credit, and the best means of avoiding the dreadful evil of bed debts, the character of our future negotiations with the United States as to reciprocity in trade, the commercial relations between the different Provinces, and the best means of eliciting and encouraging inter-communion and trade between the wide and scattered interests of the Dominion, soon to be vastly extended by the accession of Newfoundland and the North-west territory to our confederacy—these and any other topics suggest themselves, at first glance, as specially coming within the scope of an organization such as that sketched out in the accompanying resolution.

We feel indeed that the plan we now advise may not inappropriately be deemed the first step towards the formation of a Dominion Board of Trade, but in the meantime it appears to us that our special duty is with Ontario, and that if, with your assistance, and that of other Boards and interests, we can carry out your proposal we shall have accomplished an end worthy of our Province, and calculated to give it its due weight in all forthcoming commercial legislation.

It is our intention, upon receipt of the replies to this circular, and with the concurrence of our Board, to lose no time in convening a meeting of the representatives of the different interests involved, for the purpose of submitting a draft of constitution, &c. In the meantime our immediate design in addressing you is to obtain your opinion as to the proposition generally, with such remarks as may occur to you as to the manner of working, and if a Secretary of a Board of Trade, we shall feel obliged if you will submit this letter to your Board at your earliest convenience, as it is important to organize the movement during the present session of Parliament, if possible.

Trusting that this matter may obtain your very favorable consideration,

I am, dear Sir,

Truly yours,

JOHN TURNER,

Chairman of Committee.

In accordance with the resolution of the Ottawa Board the following letter has been addressed to Mr. Turner :

OFFICE, BOARD OF TRADE,
Ottawa, 9th June, 1869.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, your *Official Circular*, dated 29th May, has been laid before the Council of the Board of Trade of this City, on the occasion of the regular monthly meeting on the 7th instant, and after careful consideration it was unanimously resolved : " That in reply to the Circular of the Committee of the Board of " Trade, this Council are of opinion that any general organization of the kind contem- " plated, should have its seat at the capital, and that the most judicious movement would " be towards a General Board of Trade for the Dominion. "

I have been directed to inform you that the Council considers any new local organization would fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the general interests of Canada, and they hope that the Toronto Board of Trade will make the effort to extend the movement at once to the other Provinces, in which project this Board of Trade will most cordially cooperate.

Fully appreciating the true value of the Constitutional changes which have occurred, the Ottawa Board of Trade are not prepared to recognize as a fact that the country is " *passing through a very important crisis,* " or that " *the foundation of a future Empire* " is being laid. Both propositions, as applied to a concentration of the power of the British Empire, are of too revolutionary a character altogether to have any share or influence in the amalgamation of its Provinces in America, and too foreign to the genius of the constitutional Goverment under which we live and under which these outlying portions of the empire have prospered. They view the present movement in relation thereto as that of sons of a house-hold taken into partnership, not for the purpose of making radical changes in the firm, but with the intention of extending its business, strengthening its material interests, and adding to its power.

The commercial interests of Ontario cannot be separated from those of the other Provinces, and a discussion of her interests would not forcibly impress either the Executive or Legislature which must govern all in common for the general benefit.

Fully impressed with the value of the considerations connected with a bankruptcy law, our fiscal relations, and the character of "*the future negotiations with the United States as to reciprocity in trade,*" (which this Council believes should not be entered upon till all questions of boundaries and claims now pending between that power and Great Britain are finally adjusted) as well as the encouragement of intercolonial or local trade, they still hold that these matters are fit and proper subjects of consideration and discussion by a general Board of Trade for the Dominion, which should be composed of an equal number of Delegates from every Board of Trade in Canada, from whom the Government of the day should name the President and pay the Secretary. Such delegates, instructed by their respective constituents, should meet at Ottawa during the Session of Parliament, and then decide on the course of action to be taken on the great commercial and other interests of the country. As no Department of Government has been assigned to fill the position this body would occupy, the necessity arises for its semi-official character, and as it would probably be changed every year any evils arising from undue bias or influence would be provided against. Measures could also more readily be taken to bring it into accord with the Minister of Finance for the time being. Such is the outline of a scheme twice attempted to be realised, and it is to be hoped that in the hands of the energic merchants of Toronto it may become a reality.

This Council regret that they can see no purpose answered by the establishment of an Ontario Chamber of Commerce beyond that of perpetuating narrow sectional views and pretensions which are altogether out of place in Canada.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your ob'dt. servt.,

G. H. PERRY,

Member of Council,

Sec. pro-tem.

JOHN TURNER, ESQ.,
Chairman of Committee Board of Trade,
Toronto.

At a meeting of the Council on the 5th of July, a letter from Sec., Board of Trade Brantford was read approving of the action taken in the matter of the Ottawa navigation, and offering assistance. On same day a quarterly meeting was convened but adjourned for want of a quorum.

On the 2nd of August a Meeting of Council was held, when a Report of the Assessors of the Corporation was exhibited, shewing the value of property exempt under the Assessment Law in Ottawa to be $546,800.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Council was held on 6th September. On 4th October, the Monthly Meeting of Council was adjourned for want of a quorum, and the Quarterly General Meeting was also adjourned for same cause. On 13th October the Assessment Committee prepared a Report and draft of a petition which was adopted at the Monthly Meeting of Council on the 1st November, as follows:

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada:

The petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH—

That your Honorable House during the last Session did pass and enact a bill entitled "a Bill to amend and consolidate the Assessment of Property in the Province of Ontario," by which taxation has been created and confined to Estates held by individuals or Corporations, while the whole Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada have been exempted from the imposition of the Income Tax. That the Assessed value of real Estates so exempt from taxation in the City of Ottawa amounts to $546,800, the remainder liable to Municipal Charges amount to $4,600.000. That Merchants and Dealers are assessed on Stock income and real Estate, thus taxing at once capital and labour, a principle unsound in theory and practice, and unjustly severe on the Mercantile Class as subjecting them to double taxation. Your petitioners, therefore pray your Honorable House that clauses 4, 9, 11, 22, and 25, under the head of Exemption in the Bill be repealed, and the property covered thereby rendered liable to taxation. That in clause 21 the income exempt be changed from *from four hundred* to *six hundred* dollars, and that Merchants be subject to taxation only on income representing the produce of their labour and on real Estate representing its surplus, and as in duty bound they will ever pray.

Signed, ALEXANDER WORKMAN, President.

Meeting of Council on 22nd November. A circular from the Montreal Board of Trade containing "Rules to be observed by Official Assignees," and asking for the Co-operation of this Board was read and ordered to be laid over till General Meeting. As some of the members of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada had prepared a petition to the Ontario Legislative Assembly in which it was shewn that various members of this Board and of the City Council were exempt from taxation through the laxity of the assessors, and other arguments made use of to secure for the Civil Service Exemption from the Income tax, it was resolved that a petition be prepared shewing the real state of the case.

Committees were appointed to prepare statistics for Yearly Reports.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held on 6th December. The City Assessors were requested to prepare documents shewing the amount of taxation imposed on members of the Civil Service, the amount paid by the members of the Board of Trade referred to in the petition, and the amount that would be paid if the alterations asked for by the Board of Trade were enacted.

A meeting of Council was held on the 15th December, to take into consideration certain trade irregularities. It was resolved:—That J. P. Featherstone, Esq., P. A. Eglson, sen., and Dennis Whelan, Esqrs., be a Board to investigate the cause of complaint urged by J. G. Robinson, Esq. Those gentlemen were notified of their appointment and the Council awaits their Report.

A meeting of Council was held on the 21st December, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the City Assessors, but as it was not completed it was referred back to those gentlemen.

The petition of this Board on the Assessment Act of 1869, led to a series of resolutions for its amendment in the Ontario Legislature, but the results were not satisfactory, and as the Assembly adjourned on the 24th no further action could be taken.

At a meeting of the Council on the 29th December, it was resolved that the petition prepared for the House of Assembly be attended to. A circular letter be prepared and with the approval of the General Meeting that it be signed by the President, printed and distributed to all the members of the House of Assembly, and generally throughout the Dominion.

The Board of Trade had two General Meetings during the past year, and the Council nineteen Sessions. In placing before the General Meeting a Report of their proceedings the Council feel how little has been done to forward the general objects of utility required for the development of the resources of the Country. In the early part of the year great hopes were entertained that a decisive effort would be made to place that greatest of all national works, the Ottawa Navigation, before the Public, the failure of every attempt to effect so desirable an object has been most decided. It is impossible to look on spasmodic exertions such as result from the action of Parliamentary Committees as being of the slightest value, and your Council are persuaded that all attempts at profitably agitating this subject will be useless till the Ottawa people, through their representations, make it a vital question of policy, or till an administration far sighted enough shall arise to make it a Governmental measure—the efforts therefore of the people more immediately interested should be directed towards their own Representatives, and if unable, to impress the value of a direct policy on them. Care should be taken to select men as their successors who would know no other. It is surely time that the Ottawa people were in earnest about this matter. The future prosperity of the Country depends on it in no ordinary degree, and if there is to be a healthy Immigration poured into it the construction of the necessary work must form one of the chief inducements to the Immigrant.

There are two great objects to be achieved by the Ottawa Navigation. The trade of the West and North West must find an outlet to the sea board through that channel, the truth of this axiom has been so often demonstrated that it need not enter into any discussion of this question, and with all its great importance, it is not by far the most valuable service the interests of the Country will receive from the construction of the works necessary to achieve that object. Its agency in filling the country with people, will be more valuable than its trade, large as that will undoubtedly be. The difficulty encountered in establishing immigrants in Canada results from the fact that immediate employment is not always available, and that no system of emigration exists either here or in Great Britain

by which the people best adapted to the wants of Canada could be sent out. It wants farm servants, laborers and household servants; it gets clerks, professional men, gentlemen,—that is men brought up to no profession or industrial pursuit, and skilled mechanics in the nicer department, which the sub-division of laber in Great Britain has created—not that men of all these classes are not wanted, but it is in very limited numbers, as compared with simple laborers. Now what is to give Canada the class of people she wants is simply a good system by which only the right class will be sent out, and for those ample employment should be provided. That the great social difficulty in Great Britain is over-population is so well known that it is hardly necessary to mention it, that any means which would relieve her of the pressure would be most gladly accepted, and it requires but little trouble on the part of the Dominion Government to make such an arrangement as would secure that object, at the same time getting the Imperial guarantee for the money necessary to carry on the great work which will be required to develop the country and give employment to the immigrants who should be transported here free of cost, under the following arrangement: the Imperial Government should pay the Dominion Government a stated sum per head or every immigrant from Great Britain or Ireland, who should be selected by the agents of the Dominion from amongst those unable to pay their own passage, and engage to provide them in work for two or three years, and afterwards give them a free grant of 100 acres of land. Some such scheme as this must be undertaken to meet the exigencies of the case at home and in Canada. The opening of the North-West Territory will involve the building of at least 1,200 miles of Railway,—the work of this importance cannot be entrusted to a private company or companies without a large bonus in the shape of land or money. It is possible it might be more economically constructed by the Government for the benefit of the people.

The Reciprocity question between ourselves and the United States has made no progress during the past years. Our interests have not suffered, but wonderfully prospered since the abrogation of the treaty of 1854, and we should be in no hurry to revive negotiations for another.

It would probably be within the boundaries of prudence to put a corresponding tax on the produce and manufactures of the United States to withdraw the privilege of the Fisheries and the navigation of our internal waters till corresponding equivalents were exacted from them; but, in any case, the negotiation of any treaty of commerce that will not secure the abolition of the coasting laws of the United States and insure the free navigation of all its internal waters, will be doing considerable injustice to the interests of Canada.

The quantity of lumber manufactured and exported during the year 1869 from Ottawa, is as follows:

SQUARE TIMBER.

White Pine,	14,337,000 c. feet.
Red "	2,279,000 "

ESTIMATE of Sawn Lumber manufactured for the season of 1869, at the Chaudiere and River Gatineau Mills. Compiled by R. W. Cruice, Com. Merchant.

Wright & Batson	20,000,000	Ottawa
E. B. Eddy	30,000,000	"
Crandall & Co.	10,000,000	"
S. R. Booth	30,000,000	"
Perley & Pattee	30,000,000	"
A. H. Baldwin	15,000,000	"
Baldwin & Co.	8,000,000	"
Levi Young	15,000,000	"
Bronson & Weston	30,000,000	"
McLaren & Co.	15,000,000	"
Gilmour & Co.	30,000,000	Gatineau
Stephens & Whitcomb	10,000,000	LaLievre
John A. Cameron & Co.	15,000,000	"
Hamilton Bros.	30,000,000	Hawkesbury.
	288,000,000	

Ottawa, December 31st, 1869.